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HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1918.

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and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
\$23,970,387.
1—Authorized Capital \$5,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500
2—Reserve Funds \$3,537,047
3—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,567,580
Sinking Fund Account \$128,330
\$23,970,387.
Revenue Fire Branch \$2,581,458
Life & Annuity Branches \$2,141,583
Revenue Marine Department \$37,239
Other Receipts \$73,946
\$5,333,226
The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by the aid of Parliament, are not made to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

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8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
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7.30 a.m. SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Bungalows, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full according to the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, which can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
No season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheques or Compostable order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

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HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Manxion, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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PURE AND SPARKLING
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THAT FILLS YOU WITH
INVIGORATING HEALTH.
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MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS.
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CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS
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15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
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GRAND HOTEL.
A large and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal business and pleasure centres.
Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, and Accommodation and Cleanliness.
First-class Dining Room, renders selection from 120 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.
Monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply—
W. BARKER,
Manager.
Telephone Address "COMFORT."
Telephone No. 197.

CLINTON HOTEL.
(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
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Hand quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District.
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PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
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B. V. D. Underwear
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Price \$12 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.
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THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service in the China Mail.)

STIRRING SPEECH BY KERENSKY.
RUSSIA BLEEDING FROM EVERY PORE.
APPEALS TO THE ALLIES FOR ASSISTANCE.

London, June 28.
M. Kerensky, speaking at the Labour Conference, said he was present as a matter of duty and as a man who knew all that was the truth, which had at length reached Western Europe. The interests of the Allied countries were inextricably interwoven, and the fate of Russia, which bore such a great war burden, could not be a matter of indifference to the Allies. The Russian people in the past had experienced trials like those of the present, but always emerged from them, strengthened and renewed. She was now bending under the merciless insults of Germany, who was exploiting the country in her own interests by most reactionary methods. Russia to-day was bleeding from every pore but still opposed the enemy's invasion. (Cheers.)
"I bear witness that the Russian people will never recognise the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which has hurled Russia into the abyss of annihilation. For three years Russian soldiers, sometimes without arms and munitions and in a condition none outside of Russia could imagine, had to fight an enemy who was perfectly equipped and cruelly remorseless. The Russian soldiers, however, were the first to fail in the struggle. The great Russian Revolution exalted their courage, but could not immediately infuse life into them. It is a thousand pities that the warning voices coming from Russia were not heeded at the time by the Western Allies. The treacherous calls of peace by Germany were not unheeded and the mass of the Russian soldiery, impounded by German agents were taken in by false appeals, only to have placed on their backs all the bitterness and horrors of a German peace."
M. Kerensky proceeded to disclose the German machinations in Ukraine, where their interests were continually being played off against other interests and how many of the rights obtained by the Revolution were withdrawn by the Dictatorship, despite every protest of the proletariat. He was astonished that any serious European political people should consider the Bolshevik regime as democratic. It had deposed the Constituent Government, abolished freedom of speech, made human life an easy prey for every Red Guardsmen, destroyed liberty, and had withdrawn self-government from the Workmen's Councils. "If these methods of dealing with the population are considered democratic, what is the essence and characteristic feature of genuine reaction?" (Laughter.) The Bolsheviks were responsible for the present state of Russia and the creation of the Dictatorship, which had become a relentless oppression. It might be asked how these conditions could be maintained if the whole population were opposed to it. It was partly attributable to the international conditions of warfare, but mainly due to Bolshevism, whose strength lay in the disorganisation of the worn-out masses of soldiers whose declining morale eventually became the vanguard of triumphant German Imperialism. At present it was to the advantage of Germany to maintain this disorganisation and anarchy throughout Russia. To reach her aim Germany must poison the Russian centre. Therefore, the last

of the Russian people was of special significance and value to the whole world. "Russia will never of her own will submit to the Imperialism of Brest-Litovsk. It is for you, the oldest and most matured Democracies, to settle the question whether it is or it is not possible to remain a grim spectator of the tragedy. Possibly tomorrow calumny and slander will recommence their activities, and attempts will be made to deny the truth I have spoken, but I would not have travelled thousands of miles to tell the Western nations a single word I did not know to be absolutely true." (Loud cheers.)

CONFLICTING REPORTS FROM RUSSIA.
BOLSHEVIK AUTHORITY WEAKENING.
REPORTED CONFIRMATION OF TSAI'S ASSASSINATION.
NEW EMPEROR PROCLAIMED AT MOSCOW.

London, June 28.
A succession of sensational rumours and contradictions are circulating regarding affairs in Russia, but at present it is impossible to state how far the reports are true.

Thus the story of the assassination of the ex-Tsar between Blatinburg and Poro was current for some days, and is now said to be confirmed by an alleged telegram from M. Tchicherin, the Russian Commissary for Foreign Affairs, to the Court at Darmstadt, to which the ex-Tzarine belonged.

Equally startling is the report in a Petrograd paper to the effect that Generals Korniloff and Kaledin, with German troops have occupied Moscow, overthrown the Bolsheviks, and proclaimed the "Grand Duke Nicholas Emperor, while Lenin and Trotsky have fled to the Murman Coast.

Whatever the real position, it seems that the Bolshevik authority throughout Russia is daily weakening.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT AT HARBIN.
FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER OF RUSSIA AT THE HEAD.
AMSTERDAM, June 29.
The *Vossische Zeitung* announces that the Constitutional and Democratic leader, M. Miliukoff, formerly Foreign Minister, and the Octobrist leader, M. Gutchikoff, have arrived at Harbin, and placed themselves at the head of the counter-revolutionary movement.

AUSTRIA'S DESIRE TO DISCOVER ALLIED STANDPOINT.
LONDON, June 28.
The *Daily News* Correspondent at Zurich says Austria-Hungary, through an unofficial representative at Switzerland, has attempted during the last few days to discover the Allied standpoint upon important questions.

The embassy represented himself as being in the Emperor's inner circle. He failed to establish contact and has returned to Vienna.

THE SILVER MARKET.
LONDON, June 28.
The Silver Market is steady.
Continued on Page 10.

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Free
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PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received in
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(for account of the concerned)

WEDNESDAY
the 3rd July, 1918, commencing
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No.
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Lee Housu Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.
Comprising:-
Scalloped Pillow Cases, Sheets,
Bed Quilts, Single and Double Plain
Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, W.
Satin Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen
Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, F.
Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloth
&c., &c.

Terms:-Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 27, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received
instructions to sell by Public Auction
(for account of the concerned),

WEDNESDAY,
the 3rd July, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 1
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Lee Housu Street.

**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEA
TWIN BEDSTEDS, CURTAINS,
CARPETS, &c., &c.,**
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new)
Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c.
Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double
Bed and Brass-mounted Bedsteads,
Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards,
Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining
Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional
Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Cutlery,
Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery,
Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils,
Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood
Furniture, including large Blackwood
Bureau, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c.,
&c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkosan
and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles
and Net. Several Carpets new and
second-hand.

Two PORCELAIN ENAMELED
BATHS.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:-Cash.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
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structions to sell by Public Auction,
(for account of the concerned),

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the 5th July, 1918, at 2.30 p.m.,
at No. 4 Morrison Hill,
THE WHOLE OF THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
&c., &c.,
therein contained.

Comprising:-Extension Dining Table and
Chairs, Teakwood Sideboard and
Dinner Waggon, Chesterfield Suite and
Arm-chairs, Cutlery and Glassware,
Table Linen, Cutlery and E.P. Ware,
Carpets and Curtains, Pillows, Blankets,
Shirts and Mosquito Nets, Seven Single
Beds, Washbasins, Dressing Tables,
Washstands, and Toilet Crockery, Seven
Shanghai Baths, Cooking Utensils,
&c., &c.

A number of PLANTS in POTS.
On view from Thursday, the 4th,
at Noon.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:-Cash.

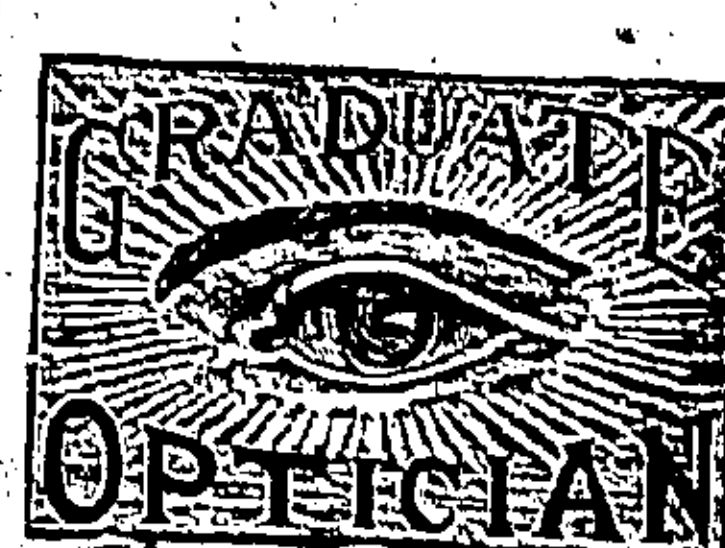
HUGHES & HOUGH
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 28, 1918.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

STEAMER-Chinese Flag-Steel
built, Engines and Boiler in good
condition-Capable of carrying 980
passengers and 40 tons cargo. Speed
eleven knots. Price \$300,000. Full
currency prompt delivery.
Fuller particulars on application
Address **WING HING**,
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong, June 22, 1918.

INTIMATIONS
THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
HONGKONG BRANCH
67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



The only OPTICAL HOUSE
in Far East
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma
at
Panama-Pacific
International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
All sorts of
Frames Lenses, and Protection glasses.

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TELEPHONE 220 & 155

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HONE-GROWN
Vegetables.

RACA & CO.,
DEALERS IN
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Seeds, Postage Stamps,
Post Cards, &c.
10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

TO LET

TO LET.
7, STEWART TERRACE,
No. 93, THE PEAK.
Fitted FLAT, No. 50, The Peak.
ANTON LODGE, Mount Parrish,
By Road-level.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, June 1, 1918.

TO LET.
Flat in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Fitted HOUSE in Kowloon.
OP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
LITHOLWYN, No. 14, Peak
from 1st August next.

Apply to
HAIRYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, August 1, 1917.

TO LET.
The Peak, "LUSTLEIGH".
Apply to
HONGKONG LAND INVEST
AGENCY CO., Ltd.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 2.)

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIANS CAPTURE PRISONERS.

LONDON, June 27.
An Italian official message states:
We took 500 prisoners during the
operation of extending the bridge-
head at Caposile on the 25th inst.

AUSTRIAN REPORTS.

LONDON, June 27.

An Austrian official message
claims that the Italians unsuccess-
fully attempted to capture Col-
desso.

The Italians, endeavouring to cross
the Piave in boats near Pontezzi, were
destroyed.

ITALIAN FAILURE CLAIMED.

LONDON, June 27.

A wireless Austrian official report
states:-

We heavily repulsed strong thrusts
on the Ziguia Ridge.

The bitter struggle on June 24th
ended in a complete Italian failure,
which was most perceptible in the
disputed regions of Asone and Monte
Petrica.

Our detachments, pursuing the
enemy, captured several sectors of
his front line.

All the Italian efforts to recapture
the ground lost on June 15th singu-
larly failed.

AMERICANS REPULSE RAIDERS.

LONDON, June 27.

An American official message
states:-

We repulsed raiding parties in the
Vogues.

AIR-RAID ON PARIS.

LONDON, June 27.

A French official message states
that several groups of enemy aer-
oplanes attacked Paris at 11 o'clock
in the evening.

They met with a most furious
barrage.

A number of bombs were dropped.
The "All clear" was sounded at
12.35 a.m.

RUSSO-GERMAN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

COMMISSION SUSPENDED.

MOSCOW, June 27.

Serious differences of opinion have
resulted in the suspension of the
Germano-Russian Commission for the
exchange of prisoners of war.

The fact that the Russian prisoners
vastly outnumber the German led
the Russians to propose a propor-
tional exchange, but the Germans
would only agree to a man for man
exchange, thus retaining a large
surplus for warwork.

ALLIED INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.

MEASURES, BEING CONSIDERED.

LONDON, June 27.

In the House of Commons, replying
to Mr. W. A. Chapple (Liberal M. P.
for Stirling), Lord Robert Cecil said
the Allied Governments were constantly
discussing measures with a view to
saving Russia from German invasion,
domination and exploitation, but he was
unable to make a definite statement at
present on the question of intervention.

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THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(Taiwan Bank)

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
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Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital Paid up ... 20,000,000
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LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA,

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Commercial centres of Russia, Man-
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elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account,
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at rates which will be quoted on
application.

N. YAMAGITA,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
8, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong, May 1, 1918.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

QUESTION AGAIN MOTTED.

LONDON, June 27.

At the Labour Conference, Mr.
Blaug advocated an International
Socialist Conference. He believed that
it was still possible to find Austro-
German Socialists, who are prepared to
repudiate the system of domination for
which Prussianism was fighting.

M. Kersky, who was received with
wild cheering and the singing of "He
is a jolly good fellow," also spoke.

LABOUR MINISTERS AND GOVERNMENT.

DECIDE NOT TO RESIGN.

LONDON, June 27.

The Labour Members of the Govern-
ment met to-day to consider the position
in view of yesterday's resolution at the
Labour Conference terminating the Party
truce.

In view of Mr. Henderson's emphatic
declaration that the Labour Executive
did not desire the Labour Members to
leave the Government, it is understood
that the Labour Ministers have decided
not to resign from the Government, at
any rate, for the present.

IMPORTANT WHARF CONSTRUCTION NEAR THE THAMES.

LONDON, June 27.

A House of Lords Committee is
considering a Bill empowering the
construction of an important wharf and
railways at Canvey Island, at the mouth
of the Thames.

The wharf is to be 3,000 feet long
and will accommodate the largest
vessels, enabling embarkation and the
discharge of passengers and cargo with-
out proceeding up the Thames.

It is estimated to cost over £1,350,000.
It is stated that the proposal is
actively supported by the leading
shipowners and public men from the
Dominions.

ELOQUENT SPEECH BY AUSTRALIAN PREMIER.

"SICKENING FOLLY" OF OPEN-DOOR ADVOCATES.

LONDON, June 28.

At a luncheon given by the
London Chamber of Commerce at the
Cannon Street Hotel in his
honour the Australian Premier, the
Hon. W. M. Hughes said:

The Allies were facing a supreme crisis
in the war. The next few weeks
would be pregnant with tremendous
possibilities. German military men
fully recognized that they must either
achieve a decisive victory now or
continue the hopeless struggle
against the daily increasing odds.

It would be foolish to underestimate
the immediate danger, but clearly
the enemy was becoming increasingly
anxious. Herr von Kuehlmann's
speech was a clear admission that
the recent enemy offensives had been
but barren gains, that a military
success, if not impossible, was far-
ther off than ever, and that, unless
victory was gained, politically Ger-
many must prepare for a long war.

The change in tone was due to a
realisation of America's great effort.
The Germans also knew that the
British and French Armies were con-
fidently awaiting the next onslaught,
while the much vaunted Austrian
offensive had spent itself and any
day might see the Austrian Armies
in a headlong rout and the civil
population openly rebelling. Ger-
many had completely lost command
of the air. The failure of submarine
war was increasingly obvious and
Great Britain's mastery of the sea
was more complete than ever.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POLLY.

Deferring to the economic situa-
tion, Mr. Hughes recalled that dur-
ing his previous visit he urged the

British short-sightedness was respon-
sible for the rise of Germany and
that the economic position arising
from the British policy was respon-
sible for the war. Dr. Zimmermann
said: "The secret of success lies
apart from the organising and train-
ing of our working class, in the fact
that England and other countries
which are great producers of raw
materials granted us the open-door,
and allowed us to draw upon their
vast resources of raw materials. If
this permission is withdrawn we shall
be at one stroke once more the Ger-
many of 1880."

BRITISH SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS.

Dr. Zimmermann showed that
British short-sightedness was respon-
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and allowed us to draw upon their
vast resources of raw materials. If
this permission is withdrawn we shall
be at one stroke once more the Ger-
many of 1880."

Lack of Appetite

When you have no appetite and
even the sight of food is nauseating,
you will have to build up your blood
to get lasting relief. No amount of
dieting, stimulating drugs or any
treatment that overloads the blood
will help you for any length of time.
You can, however, always build up
the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills. You can be certain they will
make the blood richer and purer with
every dose. This healthy blood will
help to make your stomach strong and
well. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
offer lasting benefit to every sufferer
from indigestion.

Send for the free diet booklet
"What to Eat and How to Eat." A
postal card will bring it.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold
by all chemists, or they will be sent
postpaid one bottle for \$1.00, six for
\$5.00.

Dr. Williams' Medicine Company,
90 Southwestern Road,
Salem, Mass., U.S.A.

HOW WE CAN HOLD OUR OWN.

Two things were necessary to en-
able us to hold our own. Firstly,
the ability to defend ourselves against
our enemies; and, secondly, the
ability to produce wealth and develop
the economic resources of labour,
land and capital, so as to support
our numerous, vital and happy
people. (Applause.) Any policy
ignoring the intimate relationship
between national safety and
economic welfare was doomed
sooner or later to destroy the nation
adopting it. So far, however, Great
Britain had treated these two essen-
tials as separate entities. A country's
economic safety and development
rested upon the organisation cover-
ing every part of the national and
economic spheres. Germany's pro-
gress under such a policy had been
phenomenal. Germany was to-day
preparing for peace as she did for
war. Germany was the best organ-
ised nation. Great Britain's policy,
except from the Naval point of view,
was a policy of laissez faire. Never-
theless, we were superior to Germany
in initiative and resource.

ORGANISING OUR INDUSTRIES FOR PEACE.

Was Great Britain organised for
peace? That was a great question
now, unless Great Britain was to
sink into a third-rate nation after the
war. He was glad to know that
since he was here something had
been done to organise our industries
and prepare for peace. He was not
criticising what had been done. He
knew the difficulties, but not enough
had been done.

Mr. Hughes emphasised the danger
in which British commerce and
industry would stand after the war,
unless we were at least as well or-
ganised as the other nations. Re-
construction after the war would be
a mighty complex task. There would
be a colossal demobilisation of many
millions of men and women. Un-
employment of labour and capital
would create a crisis, shaking the
national fabric to the foundation,
unless it was an effective organisa-
tion. Something had been done and
more was being done in order to en-
sure a sufficiency of food and raw
materials, but so far no definite
general policy, fiscal or economic,
had been declared. No national or-
ganisation was established and no
machinery created to deal with the
many inevitable problems. This
ought to be done without delay.
(Cheers.) It would be too late to
do it after the war when confusion
would reign supreme.

THE POLICY OF THE OPEN-DOOR.

Mr. Hughes proceeded to castigate
the credulous section who still con-
sidered that a departure from the
policy of the "open-door" would end
the National disaster, despite the
sinister object lessons of the Bre-
st-Litovsk and Rumanian Treaties. He
contrasted the "sickening folly" of
these doctrinaires and visionaries,
who were the agents of Germany,
with the robust truth of the German
Dr. Emil Zimmermann.

BRITISH SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS.

Dr. Zimmermann showed that
British short-sightedness was respon-
sible for the rise of Germany and
that the economic position arising
from the British policy was respon-
sible for the war. Dr. Zimmermann
said: "The secret of success lies
apart from the organising and train-
ing of our working class, in the fact
that England and other countries
which are great producers of raw
materials granted us the open-door,
and allowed us to draw upon their
vast resources of raw materials. If
this permission is withdrawn we shall
be at one stroke once more the Ger-
many of 1880."

Mr. Hughes said that British raw
materials were the basis of the
German industry. Germany would
never have risen to her commercial
eminence without Anglo-Saxon cot-
ton, wool and copper, and the so-
called Britons who favoured the
open-door policy were mostly the
very men whose counsels brought
Great Britain and the Empire to the
brink of destruction in 1914, by their
failure to recognise the German
menace. (Cheers.)

After urging an incessant and most
vigorous war against the Pacific
who consciously or unconsciously
were the agents of Germany, Mr.
Hughes concluded by saying that
effective action by the Dominions
must await the formulation of a clear
and definite economic policy by Great
Britain, which should be decided
without delay.

INTIMATIONS

KING "8"

King War Ambulances and Armored Cars now
in service prove this eight cylinder automobile
to be strong, powerful and reliable to the
highest degree. World-wide operation over
several years demonstrates adaptability for use in
every climate. Unusually economical. Furnished in
four handsome body models: 7-passenger Touring Car;
4-passenger Four-door; 3-passenger Roadster; 7 pas-
senger Sedan. Prices moderate.

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, INC.
SHANGHAI

KING MOTOR CAR CO.
100 WEST 42ND STREET,
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

King War Ambulances and Armored Cars now
in service prove this eight cylinder automobile
to be strong, powerful and reliable to the
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SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles	Due London
Colombo	10th July	11th July	12th July	13th July

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About
Colombo	10th July

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transit)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles about	Due London about
Colombo	10th July	11th July	12th July	13th July

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Fitted with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expect 1 of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	*Sado Maru, 12,500 tons TUES., 9th July, 11 a.m.	
	*Kawachi Maru, 12,500 tons FRI., 19th July, 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	*Aki Maru, 12,500 tons SAT., 20th July, 11 a.m.	
	*Tango Maru, 12,500 tons SAT., 17th Aug. 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe		

London or Liverpool via S'pore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town

Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

* Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

FOR DATES OF SAILING APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C. SEATTLE

VIA

Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katari Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

*Katari Maru, FRIDAY, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

*Suwa Maru, WEDNESDAY, 14th August, at 11 a.m.

* Omitting Manila, Eastbound

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

B. MORI, Manager

Telephone 222 & 223

GERMAN AGENTS IN THE EAST.

The Harns correspondent of "the Times"

wrote on May 8:

By invitation I have listened to

lecture by Captain Vermeer, of the Dutch

East India Army, on German intrigues

in the Dutch East Indies. The lecturer,

who has been for 18 years in the service

of the Colonial Government, showed how

the Germans have been endeavouring to

extend their influence over the Moham-

medan population of the Dutch East

Indies and to use that influence as a

threat in case of trouble between Holland

and Germany. They have also used the

Dutch East Indies as a starting-point for

intrigues in British India. I summarise

the leading points of his speech:

(1.)—The Germans have succeeded

in getting a large number of their

nationals into the Dutch Colonial Army.

They have six divisions of a total of

1,135, 12 under-officers out of 73, and

625 non-commissioned officers out of

8,449; and also technical employees,

such as photographers, chemists, etc.

The Germans alone exercise this influence

in the Colonial Army as there are

no English, Americans, Japanese, and

only one Frenchman in it. Hence, it is

a common saying in civil and military

clubs that in the event of trouble with

Germany the Dutch Indian technical

institutions would fly into the air

immediately.

(2.)—From about 1901 onwards all

barracks in the colonies have been

supplied with a good picture of the

German Emperor and the Sultan of Turkey.

These are now seen in every barracks

room. Symptomatic of the German

has been carefully aroused in the

Mohammedan section of the colonial

forces. This influence is mainly ex-

hibited in the anti-English tone of the

Mohammedan Press and in the deser-

tions from that force itself. Captain

Vermeer quoted passages from the chief

organ of the Mohammedan League, the

Odehian Hindia, in support of his

contention. In regard to desertions,

Captain Vermeer believed that the

Germans were able to create discontent

owing to the preference in the matter

of pay and pensions given by the

authorities to Mohammedan troops

during the war rose from about 16 per

cent in 1914 to nearly 50 per cent. in

1916.

(3.)—Shortly before the outbreak of

the war, and as far as possible after-

wards, Germans from Japan, Hongkong,

Singapore, New Guinea, and elsewhere

fed to the Dutch East Indies where

they are kept going by the German

Consulates and where they are active in

encouraging native unrest, chiefly in

order that the flame may spread to

British India. These "Germans" live

largely in the highland tribes in the

district called Praong. They go about

in fezzes talking to the natives. From

this district is recruited the 15th Bat-

talion, stationed at Semarang. It is

characterised by its extreme disre-

putation. Reports published in the Dutch

Press record, under various dates in

April, the extraordinary reception given

by native soldiers of Semarang to

Soviet. The revolutionary agitator

Semevlet, who was carried into the town

by native soldiers in triumph at a

moment when he was unable to leave

by train owing to insults from the natives.

Eighteen months ago the native troops

could not possibly have created a

demonstration of any kind but for a

year German agents had been at work.

A telegram to the Dutch newspapers on

May 1 says that when the political

authorities were understood to be about

to take action against the Soviet

the local committee of the Mohammedan

League asked the central committee to

raise a protest all over Java.

(4.)—Semarang was where Dekker,

who founded the Indian National Party

in 1912, came from. He was arrested at

San Francisco for taking bribes from

Germans to raise trouble in British India

and is now imprisoned.

(5.)—Praong was the centre of the

activities of the notorious pensioned

Lieutenant Reil and to Egloff-

stein, the latter a brother of the Kaiser's

Chamberlain. This district was also

visited by Admiral von Spee during the

visit of his squadron to Java. He lodged

where he lodged the Dutch authorities

subsequently found wireless apparatus.

(6.)—Captain Vermeer related how

the German agents Helfferich & Co.

made famous through the San Fran-

cisco trial, bought up the Batavia

Heraldship. When the principal new-

paper and a few weeks later introduced

into it pro-German articles.

MEN WHO INTRODUCED GREAT INVENTIONS.

That so many inventions have been

previously suggested in engineering work,

seems to me a convincing proof that the

class of mind best suited for research

and discovery differs largely and funda-

mentally from that in which in other

merits in directing successfully all

kinds of work, men and other operations.

Hence I suggest the differentiation indi-

cated above. Bramah was a blacksmith

and maker of locks; George Stephenson

was a fireman; "Screw-propeller" Smith,

the man who patented a good workable

propeller and got the Archimedes built,

was a farmer; Samuel Hall was in the

lees trade. The inventor who exhibited

an internal-combustion engine hundred

years ago at Cambridge was a parson,

as was also James Watt, the inventor of

the hydroplane ship; James Watt was

an optical instrument maker; the in-

ventor of the chronometer and winner

of the King's prize for it was a

gardener; "increasing pitch" Wood-

craft was a librarian; Bessemer was an

artist; Armstrong a lawyer; and even

in our own days we have had very

many valuable additions made to our

knowledge by men outside the pro-

fession, which all goes to show how

much more liberal we are than the

members of those other professions who

would monopolise that adjective for

their own.—Engineering.

PATE OF ARABIA IN BALANCE.

The Berlin "Central" annual for-

wards admits that the British have

succeeded in cutting the Hedjaz railway

Turkey will lose Arabia.

JUGOSLAVIA.

SERBIA'S CLAIMS IN A PEACE SETTLEMENT.

The great world-war originated in the

secular conflict between the Slav and the

Austro-Hungarian Government, and the

settlement of that controversy must be

a primary condition of any lasting

European peace. We are apt to say

that Alsace-Lorraine was the true

"mar-peace" which made war in-

evitable. But it was in Serbia,

and not in Alsace-Lorraine, that

the war began, and Serbia, and all

that Serbia represents, has a first claim

to consideration in the settlement. The

war has awakened many hopes and

aspirations in subject peoples, but none

more pure and well-justified, and sup-

ported by more disinterested patriots, than

those of the Southern Slavs. Every claim of

justice and sentiment and interest

should incline the Allies to look with

sympathy on the Yugoslav ideals, says

Mr. J. Saxon Mills. Dr. Vojack,

perhaps the ablest of the writers and

workers in this cause, presents in his

admirable book, "A Dying Empire,"

Bogumil Vojack, George Allen and

Unwin, 4s. 6d. net) a case for Yugoslav

emancipation from the Austrian yoke

which it is impossible to gild. If

self-determination be not merely an

empty phrase that principle applies

literally and precisely to the claims of

the Slovenes, Croatsians and Serbians

who compose the Yugoslav nation.

The perpetual subjection of this race

to a government representing a dominant

minority of the Austro-Hungarian

peoples was never probable or practi-

cable. Can anybody imagine that it has

become more so after the experiences of

the present war? Is it possible that

the Yugoslavs, after the torture and

proscription they have endured at the

hands of their present rulers, should be

thrown back after the war on any terms

whatever under that political anachro-

nism known as the Dual Monarchy?

At any rate, Dr. Vojack and his

friends will hear of no such compromise

as a "federalised" Austro-Hungarian

empire.

And what is this Austria-Hungary

which some persons propose to per-

petuate after the war? Dr. Vojack

reminds us that it is no longer sui juris,

that it is now little better than an

appendage of Prussia. The Yugoslavs

had no desire to remain subject to an

independent Austro-Hungarian empire.

They have still less to belong to an

empire which is only a "main-puller"

for the purpose of realising Prussian

ambitions of world-dominion. Yugoslavs

offer splendid material for the building

of a strong and free nation-state just

where such an institution is needed for

the construction of the Germanic "Drang

nach Osten." Germany knows what

Austria means to her," writes Dr.

Vojack. "The master of Austria is

master also of the road to the East; and

it is a fact of very significant import

that in Austria all German parties,

including the Pan-Germanists, are for

the preservation of Austria. This

little book is not only a piece of

powerful advocacy, it is a literary work

of much charm and distinction, and

ranks high in quality and interest in

the vast literature to which the war

has given birth.

FLEMISH-WALLOON WEDDINGS.

Information from the invaded portion

of Belgium reveals a new and most

ingenious method invented by Belgians

to proclaim their determination to

remain united, despite the strenuous

efforts of Germany to separate in her

the Flemish provinces from the

Walloon French-speaking provinces.

It has suddenly become a deliberate

THE CHINA MAIL

MAIL NOTICE

HONGKONG, MONDAY, 1st JULY, 1918.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	DATE	TIME
Swatow and Formosa via Keelung	Tuesday, 2nd	8.00 A.M.
Amoy	Tuesday, 2nd	9.00 A.M.
Saigon	Tuesday, 2nd	11.00 A.M.
Hoibow and Pakhoi	Tuesday, 2nd	11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday, 2nd	1.00 P.M.
Hoibow and Haiphong	Tuesday, 2nd	1.00 P.M.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Wednesday, 3rd	3.00 P.M.
Sandakan	Thursday, 4th	3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Friday, 5th	11.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe	Saturday, 6th	9.45 A.M.
Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Seattle	Saturday, 6th	10.30 A.M.
Tientsin	Saturday, 6th	3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday, 9th	1.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez	Wednesday, 10th	9.45 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, 9th July, at 5 p.m.		
Philippine Islands	Friday, 12th	2.00 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 29th JUNE, 1918.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS.

Hongkong Bank \$58 1/2 b. & 3/4 ss.

Maxim's Insurance Co. \$330 b.

Canton Ins. Co. \$120 b.

North China Ins. Co. \$230 b.

Union Ins. Co. \$200 b.

Yantai Ins. Co. \$200 b.

Fine Insurance Co. \$132 b.

China Fire Ins. Co. \$320 b.

Hongkong Fire Ins. Co. \$320 b.

Shanghai Ins. Co. \$22 b.

Star Fire Ins. Co. \$22 b.

Shanghai Ins. Co. \$22 b.

Shanghai Ins. Co. \$22 b.

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Shanghai Ins. Co. \$22 b.

SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

MESSRS. FRASER AND CO.'S QUOTATIONS.

SINGAPORE, June 24th.

Alor Gajah (\$1) ... 2.75 3.00

Amal Malay (y. pd.) ... 2.35 1.90

Ayer Hitam (\$5) ... 13.00 15.00

Ayer Kuning (\$1) ... 1.05 1.15

Ayer Molek (\$1) ... 1.75 1.95

Ayer Panas (\$5) ... 7.25 7.75

Balagong (\$1) ... 4.50 5.00

Bassett (\$1) ... 0.80 0.90

Batang Senar (\$10) ... 11.00 15.00

Batu Lintang (\$10) ... 1.00 1.50

Bukit Jelutong (\$1) ... 0.45 0.55

Bukit Katil (\$1) ... 0.65 0.75

Bukit Keping (\$1) ... 0.65 0.75

Bukit Khatib (\$1) ... 0.65 0.75

Bukit Timah (\$10) ... 11.00

Changkat S'ang (\$5) ... 5.40 6.65

Glenayre P. n. (\$1) ... 1.00 1.50

Hayter (\$5) ... 7.00 7.50

Inchlight (\$5) ... 5.00 5.50

Jeram (\$1) ... 1.05 1.25

Jinah (\$1) ... 1.25 1.35

Kampong (\$2) ... 4.30 3.60

Kedah (\$1) ... 5.25 5.75

Kelantan (\$2) ... 7.35 7.75

Kluang (\$5) ... 4.75 5.00

Lunas (\$5) ... 5.75 6.00

Malaka (\$1) ... 4.00 4.25

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HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

Beef Sirloin, Mei Lung Pa ... 24

Prime Cut ... 24

Corried, Ham Ngau Yuk ... 23

Roast, Shiu ... 23

Breast, Ngau Nam ... 20

Soup, Tong Yuk ... 20

Steak, Ngau Yuk Pa ... 24

Steak Sirloin, Ngau Lan ... 20

Sausages, Ngau Chung ... 26

Bullock's Brains, Ngau No per sep 10

Tongue, fresh, Ngau Li each 50

Tongue, corned, Ham Ngau Li each 60 cents

Head, Ngau Tui, each 100

Head, Ngau Sam, lb. 13

Hump, Salt, Ngau Kin, 20

Weak, Ngau Keak, each 10

Kidneys, Ngau Yu, (10)

Tail, Ngau Mei, 20

Liver, Ngau Kon, lb. 13

Tripe (underside), Ngau To lb. 6

Calves' Head and Feet, Ngau Tui set \$1.00

Matan Chop, Young Pei Kwai lb. 26

Leg, Young Pei Kwai, 26

Shank, Young Pei Kwai, 24

Saddle, Young Pei Kwai, 18

Pig's Chindiga, Chu Chong per set 25

Brains, Chu No, per set 22

Feet, Chu Kuek, lb. 15

Fry, Chu Chap, 10

Head, Chu Tau, 20

Heart, Chu Sam, each 10

Kidneys, Chu Yu, each 10

Liver, Chu Kuek, lb. 30

Pork Chop, Chu Pei Kwai, 26

Leg, Chu Pei Kwai, 26

Lois, Chu Hui Tau, 28

Fat or Lard, Chu Yau, 31

Sheep's Head and Feet, Young Tau Kuek, 60

Heart, Young Sam, each 8

Kidneys, Young Yu, each 12

Liver, Young Kon, lb. 25

Sucking Pig, to order, Chu Tui, 25

Suet, Beech, Shang Ngau Yau, 20

Mutton, Shang Ngau Yau, 20

Veal, Ngau Tai Yuk, 20

Sausages, Ngau Tai Cheung, 20

Lard, Chu Yau, lb. 20

Vegetables, &c.

Artichokes, Ah Chi Cheuk, each 4

Beans, Sprout, Ngau Tui, lb. 4

Long, Tan Kok, 8

Beet Root, Hong Tui Tau, 8

Bitter Squash, Fu Kwa, 5

Binjala, Green, Ching Yau Kwai, 5

Red, Hong Ke, 5

Cabbage, Chinese, (common), 6

Kai Tui, 12

Shanghai, Ye Tui, 12

Cane Shoots, bunch, Kan Shan, 1

Cailliflower (large), Ye Tui Fa, each 1

(medium), 1

(small), 1

Carrots, Kan Shan, lb. 8

Celery, Chinese, Tong Kan Tui, 10

Clillies, Dried, Kan Lat Chiu, 25

Red, Hong Fa Chiu, 10

Green, Ching Lat Chiu, 8

Carry Staff